MR. CHEADLE'S GOOD RECORD

A New Congressman Who Has Demonstrated His Ability to Serve the People.

His Speech on Complimentary Pensions and His Earnest Advocacy of the Rights of Boldiers-Sound Views on Protection.

HON, JOSEPH B. CHEADLE.

& New Member Who Has Made a Highly Creditable Record in the House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, June 10.-Since nominations are the order of the day, I think a little wholesome advice anent that important preliminary to a campaign will come in well, especially in Indiana, where the old chestnut, "we want a change," has generally, in former times, worked results the reverse of beneficial, and produced a crop of wormy fruit quite equal to that cultivated by the gay and festive "kicker" of four years

The Indiana delegation all through is one of the most creditable in the House, in spite of the fact that they are mostly new men, which is the greatest mistake a State can make where the majorities do not change. A good man deserves a renomination at least; and the voters of his district have a right to indorse his faithfulness by returning him. It is a shame to seize the epportunity afforded by his absence attending to the interests of his constituents to displace him for some newer favorite who has all the advantage of the opportunities thus afforded to work the matter for all it is worth.

But the people of Indiana seem, heretofore, to have adopted the same plan followed by the little girl in the story-book who pulled her flowers all up by the roots, every day or two, to see how much they had grown; and the result will be quite similar, too, ere long-the girl was forced to get her bouquets from the neighbors-and the leaders here will all hail from States that judge of the growth of a plant by the top, instead of the bottom.

We have one shining example, however, of the wisdom of applying civil-service rules to elections as well as other things. The Republicans of the Sixth district of Indiana know a good thing when they see it (there is a legend that Governor Gray thought they didn't, once upon a time), and it spite of the fact that Gen. Tom Browne has been quite seriously "under the weather." as our Hoosier doctors say, the speech in the tariff debate of the most scope, the fullest of profound research, the very best text, in truth, on the question of revenue reform was his. The people of his district have kept him here continuously for six terms; he has had time to learn, not only the very foundations of the law, but all the parliamentary rules and privileges, and last, but by no means least in this confederate Congress, how to capture a recognition from the Speaker, all of which is so necessary to enable a man to get a chance to legislate at all.

One term in Congress is only a good starter, and the second is what shows a man's caliber; but now and then there is an exception to thic, and happily for Indiana they have several this session, though I only wish to call attention to one at present—the Hon. Joseph B. Cheadle, of the Ninth district. This member from Indiana believes in taking the bull by the horns, as was evidenced in his maiden speech-republished in full in your columns a month ago-on special complimentary pensions. The way he "lighted into" that aristocratic and altogether un-American eustom which has begun to grow up like an alien weed in the very midst of our democratio enion-bed, was truly refreshing. While older, and one would think, for that reason, more dispassionate members had been ruled by sentiment so long that they feared to obey reason, and went on voting complimentary benefits to those who had already enjoyed the best of it. and bestowing their pittances on the very ones who need their aid. Congressman Cheadle sprang into the breach, and in clarion tones de-manded a surrender of this last vestige of class egislation in this land of equal rights.

And let me tell the readers of the Journal, who are legion, that this was not an easy thing to do at that time, though it is rather popular now, after the encomiums the press bestowed upon Mr. Cheadle all over this land. But at that time, standing unhersided in that chamber, when the eyes of the world are ever upon each member, sur-rounded by 325 Representatives of the mul-titudinous interests of this great country, the majority of them working for the benefit of those who, so very lately, did their level best to destroy this government, and the remainder so afraid of seeming to oppose those who pre-perved it that they dare not lift their voices egainst a wrong, even when that wrong mas-queraded in the livery of patriotism; I say it was not an easy thing to do, to throw down the giove right in the face of a confederate Speaker and chailenge friend and foe alike in defense of that weakest of all earth, women and children without money or friends. But this is the sort of stuff of which leaders are made, and every Indianian at the capital, whose State pride clamors for the honors that can only be won for their State by experience with the ability, rejoices to see that kind of Representatives coming from the Hoosier State. Mr. Cheadle's friendship to the soldier is too patent for even the most hypercritical to question it, and when he raises his voice against these extravagant pensions to a favored few, when it is almost impossible to wring the merest pittance for the needy from hard-fisted, unsympathizing Democratic House, which is so intent on playing the economy racket that it fails to perceive that it is playing the donkey, no man dare charge him with a want of patriotism. "I cannot vote the money for luxuries to anybody, when there is a whole brigade in the alms-house of those who made it possible for us to vote at all," said he, in a burst of indignation at the mawkish sentiment of the whole proceeding. He has proved his de-votion to his comrades in deeds, too, as well as words, and a few days ago filed his one-thousandth call on the Pension Department for these reternans during this session of Congress.

Mr. Cheadle is sound on protection too, and the fine theoretical speech of General Browne, referred to above, was most fittingly supplemented by him in a practical application of the same, which showed so clearly that he who runs may read its workings when applied to daily life.

In a calm, dispassionate, yet earnest manner he presented his views to many attentive listeners in spite of the fact that he is a new man, for his pension speech had introduced him, and his audience knew they would receive something original, although there is nothing new under the sun, and certainly nothing new under the dome in the way of tariff at least. His hard-pan logic commanded respect, and he resorted to no tricks of either humor or pathos to secure that end.

Mr. Cheadle pitched into the Democratic marity with his sleeves rolled up; declared that peaker had been, since 1883, a member of the English, free-trade, Cobden Club, and charged that he, in naming the committee on ways and means, did not place on the majority side a single representative of any of the great labor industries of the large manufacturing States, etc. Being bimself a protection Republican, he desired to have his testimony in regard to the workings of their own system shorn of all personality, so he appealed to the very highest Democratic authority, and, using a medium-istic privilege, invoked the spirit of James Buchanan, reading from his first annual mes-

We have possessed all the elements of material calls in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of
useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government,
which is chiefly derived from the duties on imports
from abroad, has been greatly reduced. Under these
circumstances a loan may be required before the
close of your present session, but this, although
deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight
misfortune when compared with the suffering and
distress prevailing among the people.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Cheadle, "I appeal com the statement of President Cleveland, who says the present protective tariff is the 'victous, iniquitous, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation,' and who makes an appeal for a revenue tariff, to the experienced statesman between Liesident Tames Ri chanan, who, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1857, laid before Congress and the country the existing conditions, not theories, of the national treasury, the business and industrial conditions existing at the end of an uninterrupted decade of the same tariff reform, ten years of the same tariff policy that President Cleveland and the gentlemen of the South

now sek us to adopt." Mr. Cheadle enlightened his hearers, also, as to one monopoly which these free trade opposers of monopolies do not oppose viz., the monopoly of votes, by which they have maintained a "Holld South," and declared that the Bouthern

Democracy had demonstrated a new problem—
"that a unanimous vote can be greater than the
whole vote cast."

The soldiers' champion then told the House of Representatives what to do with this white elephant—of which some have been so grievously complaining—the surplus, and advised them to use it to comfort and cheer the old age and feebleness of those to whom it rightfully be-longs, the soldiers and their loved ones; and a portion of it, also, to fit for freedom the slaves which they set free. Max.

MINOR MATTERS.

How Kilgore Was Induced to Withdraw His Objection to the Sheridan Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, June 10. - When the bill to recreate the grade of General of the Army was called up in the House, Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, was the most persistent objector to its consideration, and there seemed to be no possible chance to induce him to withdraw his objection. Some headstrong members tried to bulldoze Mr. Kilgore, and this only made him the more persistent. When others had tried to move the Texan by threats and pleadings without success, Representative Macdonald, of Minnesota, a warm friend of Kilgore's, undertook the task. "Kilgore," said Macdonald, "I understand your opposition; it is not manly, and I am surprised at you."

"What do you mean?" inquired Kilgore.
"I mean that you ought not to allow that remark of General Sheridan's to rankle in your bosom. It was doubtless uttered after a long Indian campaign, and before your State had grown to its present proportions."
"I am still in the dark," said Kilgore, "and

would like you to explain yourself."
"I mean that General Sheridan once said that he owned hell and Texas he would rent out l'exas and live in bell. Now, that was rough on l'exas, but I am sure he would change his views if he could visit you now."

Kilgore laughed heartily and remarked:
"Well, I'll change my views and withdraw my objection." He did so and the bill passed.

A Coming Caucus on the Mills Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, June 10 .- A call is out for a Democratic caucus to be held early this week, and it is said that it has already received a great many signatures. It is understood that the object of the caucus is to secure the consent of the Democratic members of the House to a plan which Mr. Mills has prepared for bringing the party to indorse his plan to limit all debate to each amendment proposed to five minutes. Under the present order of things in the House, there is practically no limit, and, although two weeks have elapsed since the bill was taken up under the five-minute rule, only twenty-nine lines have yet been finally passed upon in committee of the whole. Yesterday five hours were consumed in discussing four lines, without action. There are 151 lines more of the first section, which comprises the free list, and at the present rate of procedure that section will not be disposed of for three weeks. If Mr. Mills's proposition is adopted by the caucus, as it probably will be, there may be a prospect of final action upon the bill in the House by the first week in July.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: J. S. Hummer, Sedalia; I. Seright, Williams-towa; J. H. Lorts, Clifford; H. Waltman, Bean Blossom; S. H. Slaught, Blooming Grove; H. Essig, Arcadia; D. Hunter, Clay City; J. Craig, Larwill; T. H. Wilson (deceased), Greenwood; J. L. Hauger, Orleans: J. T. White (deceased), New Richmond; J. McIntosh, Vilas; P. M. Try-on (deceased), Pond Creek Mills; R. H. Hill, Carthage; G. Wilson, Oaktown; J. Allender, Ninevah; L. Hull, Lock Springe; W. H. Gra-ham, Reunselaer; D. Fuller, Heston; C. Werdel, Terre Haute; W. Robison, Martineville; J. Rodgers, Jamestown; R. Welker, Terre Haute: F. L. Turner, Willow Branch; A. Smith, Evansville; J. Albertson, Pennville; G. E. Grace, Madison: S. B. Tucker, Eckerty; widow of J. J. Given, Battle-ground; widow of J. W. Crooks, Rockport; widow of B. Humbel, Michigan City; widow of P. M. Tryon, Pond Creek Mills; widow of J. T. White, New Richmond.

Garland Has the "Shingles."

Attorney-general Garland was better to-day. He expects to get out in a few days. In addition to the rheumatism in his back and side he has been afflicted with a disease popularly called the "shingles." This is an eruptive disease caused by a bad condition of the blood. It starts around the waist and grows like a ringworm. There is an old theory that if the circuit of the body is completed death is sure to follow, but inasmuch as a death from "shingles" has never been heard of, it is safe to presume that Mr. Garland stands in no great danger.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 10.—Chester R. Faulkner, chief of the record division of the Pension Office, left last night for Cincinnati to attend a meeting of the Knights of Pythias. After a twoweeks' visit to his home in Holton he will return to his office.

The Herald to-day says: "The death of the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Foster, in Evansville, during the past week, of scarlet fever, will be distressing news to their friends in Washington, who remember the winning ways of little 'Parkie,' as she was familiarly called. She was always present at the receptions of her mother, and attracted everyone by her bright sayings. This is the second child Mr. and Mrs. Foster have lost by scarlet fever. and they will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their affliction. They are now in Evansville, and will return here this week. Miss Eleanor Foster remained here."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Orange Judd Green, a post graduate of Cornell University, was drowned, yesterday, at Ithaca, N. Y., while bathing. His home was in Alfred Center, N. Y.

Two men named McMillan and Jirard left Sturgeon Falls, Ont., a few days since, in a canoe on a business excursion. Part of their effects have been seen floating in the eddy, but the men or their cance cannot be found. Mc-Millan belonged in Ottawa and Jirard in Stur-Two weeks ago, Miss Sue Wixson, residing in

Muhlenberg township, a short distance from Reading. Pa., left home in a mysterious manner. She took with her her three-months-old baby. Yesterday the bodies of both were found drowned in the Schuyikill river. The child was tied to the body of its mother with a rope. The cause of the suicide was disappointment.

At Columbus, yesterday, the Knights of Pythias decorated the graves of their buried Knights at the city cemetery, with imposing ceremonies, witnessed by hundreds of citizens. George E. Finney was master of ceremonies. Speeches were made by Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, Hon. George W. Cooper, and Hon. John C. Orr. The second Sunday in June is the day set hereafter for their

Miss Rosa Rand, a well-known actress, was married, Saturday night, at Ascension Church, Baltimore, to Capt. Arthur Haine, of the paymaster's department, U. S. A. Miss Rand was leading lady with Joseph Jefferson for several seasons, and also played with Frank Mayo and other prominent actors, but has for several years been a teacher of elecution in this city. The couple will leave on Wednesday next for Belgium, where they will visit Hon. S. H. Haine. prother of the groom, who is Belgian minister

Colored Men and Association Work. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.-A meeting to organize a national convention of colored Young Men's Christian Associations of America was held in Liederkranz Hall here to-day at 3 P. M. Albert Mack, president of the local association, called the body to order. The attendance was small. W. H. Goodall was made temporary chairman. The afternoon was devoted to addresses. Adjournment was had to meet at 3 P. M. to-morrow, when the work of organizing will be continued. The first association in the coun-try was established here in 1885.

Three Lives Lost in a Fire. Lowell, Mass., June 10 .- A tenement-house burned here to-night. Eugenia Valleraud, aged eighteen: Peter Vallerand, eight, and Delia Vallerand, five, perished. Another of the family and another occupant, named Boisvert, were

Walt Whitman Dangerously Ill. PHILADELPHIA, June 10. - Walt Whitman, the poet, is dangerously ill at his home in Camden.

Steamship News. New York, June 10 .- Arrived: Servia, Re public, from Liverpool.

The Lament of a Gray Man.

Saturday People.

Is it not a pity that the Democracy of the country were seduced by a red nose rag?

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Small Outcome of a Big Damage Suit-The Gold Discovery in Brown County-Religious Society Loses a Bequest-Notes.

INDIANA.

A Twenty-Thousand-Dollar Damage Suit Ends in a Farcical Manner.

Secial to the Indianapolis Journes MARTINSVILLE, June 9 .- The case of W. L. Hickey vs. J. C. Kiefer, wife and daughter Carrie, in which the plaintiff sued for \$20,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, was given to the jury yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Hickey is a son-in-law of Mr. Kiefer. The jury returned a verdict at 8 o'clock this morning, in which they found the defendants guilty of the charges and imposed a fine of one cent and costs on them. The case has ocenpied the attention of the Circuit Court for the past two weeks, and about 200 witnesses have been examined. The costs will probably reach

\$1,500 or \$2,000. State Sunday-School Convention. The State convention of the Sunday-schools of Indiana will convene at Rushville, on Tuesday evening, June 19. Preparations are being made to entertain the large number of delegates

who are expected to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to Sunday school workers throughout the State to be in attendance. Entertainment will be furnished to all by the committee in charge. Rushville is reached by four railroads-the C., H. & I.; the J., M. & L; the Rushville, New Castle & Fort Wayne, and the Rushville, North Vernon & Louisville. To facilitate the work of the committee, all delegates are requested to notify the undersigned by postal card, before the first day of the convention, of their purpose to attend. They will then be assigned places of entertainments. Address, E. H. Butler, chairman com-

Eikhart High-School.

special to the Indianapolis Journal ELKHART, June 10. - The high-school graduatng exercises took place at Bucklen Opera-house last evening, in the presence of the usual large audience. There were nine in the class, and the names and subjects were:

Thus Endeth Our First Lesson, with salutatory, Blanche J. Keely; A Rolling Stone Gathers No Moss, Howard T. Sneath; Social Deceits, Lillian L. DeLoe; Night Reveals the Stars, Myrtice B. Taylor; Silent Workers, Edward O. Pfeiffer; New Times and New Measures Demand New Men. Eva V. Bowers; Whitewash, William P. Coffman; Calico, a Story, Myrta M. Coe; The Stream of Life Widens, with valedictory, Ella F. Piece.

Gold Discovery in Brown County. COLUMBUS, June 9.-A Lexington (Brown county) citizen was in the city to-day, and was interviewed with regard to the alleged find of gold in considerable quantity near that place. He stated that the discovery was no myth, and it was believed the find will prove a valuable one. The sand along Bean Blossom creek is

mixed with gold dust, and many people are busy separating it. It is supposed there is a rich vein in the bluffs somewhere along the creek and the proprietors are hunting for it. A nugget worth \$540 was found a few days ago. Minor Notes.

Thomas Golden, for forty years a resident of Madison, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday, and was buried from St. Michael's Church. John B. Pankey, of Leavenworth, before leaving home on a recent visit, placed \$900 in a chimney crack for safe keeping. When he returned the money was missing, and there is no clew as to the thief.

Ames E. Lewis, who died in Madison on Saturday, was one of that town's oldest citizens, having resided there since 1815. He was the father of Walter Lewis and Helen R. Lewis, missionaries to Honlulu, and of Edwin R. Lewis, M. D., formerly missionary at Beirut, now in the Wabash Presbyterian College at Crawfordsville.

ILLINOIS.

A Decision Depriving a Religious Organization of a Valuable Bequest.

FAIRMOUNT, June 9.—Ten years ago Stephen Griffith, a citizen of this county, died and willed \$10,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Extension Society, now having its headquarters in Philadelphia. In so doing he left his family penniless and paupers. The conditions of the bequest required that the society should pay to Alfred, his son, \$500 annually. As soon as the society got full possession of the property it ignored the conditions. Alfred died a pauper and was buried by the county. The remaining heirs, his children, brought suit against the society, and after six years litigation word was received to-day from Philadelphia that judgment had been rendered against the society not only to fulfill the conditions of the will, but for arrearages and attorneys' fees amounting to over

Brief Mention.

Alexander Hill, of Decatur, ex-Mayor and president of the Decatur National Bank, died, on Friday, of apoplexy, aged sixty-nine. At "Poor House Crossing," near Mount Car-roll, Friday, farmer John Hess, while driving across the track, was struck by a fast freight, receiving fatal injuries.

At Galesburg, on Friday, Albert Hedberg, who killed a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy striking engineer, some weeks since, was discharged by the grand jury.

The corner-stone of a new edifice was laid at Champaign yesterday, by the congregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church. About 4,000 peo-ple were present. Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Alton, conducted the ceremonies.

Commencement week in the University of Illinois, at Champaign, opened yesterday with the baccalaureate address by the regent. Dr. S. H. Peabody. There was a large attendance. The alumni will hold sessions on Tuesday, and commencement occurs on Wednesday.

Edward Maures, a German laborer of Springfield, who had been celebrating General Paimer's nomination by a protracted spree, became melancholy over his wife's reproaching him for not working, and hanged himself on Friday morning with a red bandanna he had purchased in honor of Thurman's nomination.

Mrs. Roy Anderson, of Olney, gave birth, on Friday, to triplets, all girls, whose combined weight is seventeen and one-half pounds. Mrs. Anderson is a very small Irish lady, not weighing over 120 pounds. The happy parents received congratulations and presents from many callers. It is the first event of the kind in the history of Olney. Mother and children are doing well.

RAISED A RUMPUS.

A Colored Bishop Causes Trouble by Declaring for the Prohibition Party. Harrisburg Special.

Bishop Turner, of Georgia, precipitated a lively discussion on politics at to-day's session of the Philadelphia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by declaring that he was in favor of prohibition, and had left the Republican party because it had refused to protect his wife and children from insult in the South. He added that be had just come from

the National Prohibition Convention, where he bad helped to nominate General Fisk for the Before the Bishop had concluded his remarks several delegates were on their feet and clamoring to be heard. One deslared that he was a Republican and intended going to the Chicago convention, where he would help to place in nomination the next President and Vice president of the United States. Bishop Turner dis-

covered that he had made a mistake, and explained that he did tot expect his brethren to follow him. "No." exclaimed an old preacher, "we don't intend to follow you."

In a German Crush. Shoe and Leather Reporter.

An American woman who attended the funeral of the German Emperor in company with her son, a lad of eleven, says: "It was a shockingly managed affair. We came near being crushed to death. I was hustled one way, my boy another. For hours I was frantic in the crowd, without being able to stir hand or foot. A gentleman had the boy with him, but the excitement of the mob was so great I feared he couldn't hold him. Women were killed; one old lady was walked right ever; a horse was thrown down and trampled on; one man put his band up to reach for a cane a friend was trying to hand him, and he couldn't get his arm down again for upward of an hour. We saw all the pageant and came out safely, but we waited from 5 uptil 8 A. M. for it to begin; then came the rushing and crushing. At 10 o'clock the soldiers and police let the detachment pass to which we belonged. At 10:30 we entered the dome, and the sight we saw was some compensation for the trials we endured, but nothing that shuff goes along with the bandasan.

could be worth the risk we took, and I never would attempt such a thing again. A German crowd is not ill-natured in expression, but a man would trample on his mother if she were in his way. The number wounded and killed was great, but there was not a word about them in the German papers; all reports of the sort were suppressed."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, June 11-1 A. M For Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan -Light to fresh westerly winds, becoming vari-

able and southerly; cooler, followed by warmer, For Ohio-Light to fresh southwesterly winds. brisk on the lakes; cooler, fair weather.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, June 10. Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec. 7 A. M... 29.93 69 86 Swest Cloudy. 2 P. M... 29.78 79 43 West. Fair. 9 P. M... 29.90 64 67 West. Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer 81; mimimum thermome-

ter. 63.
Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on June 10, Normal..... lean

General Observations.

Washington, June 10, 9 P. M.					
Stations.					Weather
New York city	29.74	68	S'east	T	Rain.
Philadelphia, Pa	29.80	74	Swest		Cloudy.
Washington City Charlest n, S. C	29.80	168	South	.04	Cloudy.
San Antonio, Tex	30.04	74	S'east	****	Cloudy.
Jacksonville, Fla	30.06	78	routh		Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	30.02	76	West.		Clear.
Pensacola, Fla	30.06	78	Swest		
Titusville, Fla Montgomery, Ala	30.10	80	S'east South		
Vicksburg, Miss	29.98	80	Calm.		
New Orleans, La	30.04	76	South		Clear.
Shreveport, La	30.00	78	West.		Clear.
Fort Smith, Ark	30.02	72	N'wst	•••••	Olear.
Little Rock, Ark Galveston, Tex	30.00	72	Swest	•••••	Clear.
Palestine, Tex	30.02	70	S'east		
Palestine, Tex Brownsville, Tex	30.00	78	S'oast		Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	29.96	74	Swest		
Nashville, Tenn	29.92	72	Swest	.14	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky Indianapolis, Ind	29.90	68	West.	.18	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	29.84	72	N'wst	16	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa	29.72	70	West.	.01	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y Calgary, N. W. T	29.68	62	South	.06	Clear.
Calgary, N. W. T	29.66	60	Nwst	.08	Rain.
Toledo, O	29.78		West.		Cloudy.
Prince Arthur's L'dg	29 84	50	Calm.		
Chicago, Ill	29.92	54	Neast	.02	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn	29.94	56	North	T	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	29.92	64	West.		
St. Paul, Minn	29.94	66	Calm.		
La Crosse, Wis Davenport, Ia	29.96	58	Swest N'wst		Clear.
Des Moines, Ia	30.02	58	Calm.		Clear.
Concordia, Man	30.04	08	Caim.		Clear.
Keokuk, Is	29.98	62	N'wst		Cloudy. Clear.
Cairo, Ill	29.98	68	N'wst	.18	Clear.
Springfield, Ill St. Louis, Mo		66	West		Cloudy.
Springfield, Mo	30.00	66	North	•••••	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	30.02	66	North		Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.08	64	N'wst		Clear.
Valentine, Neb	30.02	64	S'east		Ciear.
Moorhead, Minn			N'wst		
Bismarck. D. T	30.00	64	North East.	*****	Fair.
Fort Buford, D. T	29.90	68	S'east		Fair.
Ft. Assinaboine, M.T.	29.84	58	Swest	.18	Rain.
Fort Custer, M. T Qu'Apelle, N. W. T	29.78	68	S'east	T	Cloudy.
Chevenne W. T.	29.90		The second	1000000	Clear.
Cheyenne, Wy. T North Platte, Neb		69	S'east		Fair
Denver, Col	29,96	70	N'wst		Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	. 30.06	72	S'east		Cloudy.
Fort Elliott, Tex	29.96	72	South		Cloudy.
Fort Sill, I. T					Clear.
Fort Davis, Tex	20.08	74	Neast S'east		
Salt Lake City, U. T.	29.89	70	North		Clear.
Montrose, Col	29.78	74	South		Clear.

T-Traces of precipitation.

INFIRM AND FORGETFUL. What Thurman's Friends and Neighbors

Say of His Condition.

Columbus Special.

From an intimate personal friend, who is not in politics, but who feels, like most other residents of Columbus, that this city has been houored by the selection of ex Senator Thurman as candidate for Vice-president, I have this statement: "Judge Thurman is in that condition which is natural to men of his advanced years. He is seventy-five, and will be seventy-six shortly after the next election. He is not infirm, and he is not an imbecile, but he shows his age in mind and body just as every man who has reached his period in life does. He is forgetful, absent minded, and at times children. He has been a man of great mental vigor and has done an immense amount of hard intellectual work. His faculties are beginning to become dull. He is perfectly fit to preside over the Senate if he should be elected, and no doubt could retain his faculties to the end of his term, when he would be eighty years of age, but it is a serious experiment to place an old man in a position of constant excitement and responsibility. The Judge has always been a high liver. He has eaten and drunk everything and a good deal of it. He loves his toddy, and for many years has taken a good deal, although he is not what may be considered an intemperate man. Of late he has given up the habit, but he now feels the effects of his indulgence in the form of rheumatic gout, which has troubled him for years. He is under constant

"As an instance of his forgetfulness it is re-. lated that at the ratification meeting last night he was about to conclude his speech when his son pulled him by the sleeve and in an under-tone reminded him that he had said nothing about the President. The Judge caught on to the suggestion readily, and closed his remarks with a sulogy of his associate upon the ticket.'

Let 'Er Go, Gallagher!

Saturday Herald. The streets of Indianapolis are not any better than the streets of other cities. When the proposition was offered in New York city to have a surface road on Broadway a general howl went up. Now that it is accomplished the wonder is why they "kicked." It has proved a blessing. What we want is less objection and more streetcar facilities, in fact, all kinds of facilities. Let money pour into the lap of the city without stine, if capital is ready. No one will suffer because we are too prosperous, now. The plea that some one in 1900 will get hurt is too thin. Take care of to-day. Let those who come after look for themselves. We do not want to be so good that we will suffer ourselves. We don't want the next generation to put in all the improvements. They will refer to us as old fogies. Another thing; the laboring man of today can't live on the bread that his ceildren will earn in 1900. Let 'er go, Gallagher. The town wants to boom. Give it a show. Give it new improvements, new lights, everything new. Only quit kicking, and we'll all feel better:

Tea at \$16 a Pound.

Port!and Oregonian. Tea worth, or at least costing, \$16 per pound can be had in some Chinese stores in this city. It is used as medicine, and an American was seen buying some of it yesterday. It is strong and is said to be good for heart troubles. throat disease, and for weak eyes as a wash. I cup brewed from it would keep a man awake a

The Boston Staple.

A new way of preparing beans for food has been devised. The beans are reduced to flour, which is boiled until it attains a certain consist ency, and the name of "curd" is given to it The article is simple, cheap and very nutritious, and is much relished by the Chinese. It has a large percentage of caseine, and is a good substitute for milk.

Not Dangerous.

Harper's Young People. Little Girl (to lady caller)—"Sister's awful sorry, but she can't see you to-day." Lady (compassionately)-"I am verry sorry, Mabel. I hope she is not ill?" Little Giri-"Oh, no; she's getting engaged."

In Bad Taste. Omaha World (Dem.) McKenzie's speech was in bad taste. Mrs. Cleveland is a young and pretty woman, but she

is not a politician, and to make her the target for the public consideration of thousands of men is not to treat her well. Knows More Now. Boston Herald.

Indiana, is a Know-nothing. He knows a great

deal more than he did before the convention,

though he doesn't look quite so handsome.

it is no longer alleged that Go

The Free-Trade Message. Kansas City Star. The Democratic party goes before the country with "Cleveland and His Message" inscribed LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Very Good Emblem for Democracy. to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Under present circumstances I cannot think of a fitter embiem for the Democratic party than the bandanna handkerchief. It is a British production, and is made of cotton, and it is the British manufacturers and the cotton planters of America who constitute the ruling power of that party. Let this emblem of foreign industries wave from every Democratic flag-pole in the country. It most fittingly represents the combination that is now formed between England and the cotton-planters of America to de-stroy our home industries, and give to England the freedom of our markets and the power to plunder our laboring population. P. s. K.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 8. "Mr. Blaine's Uttimatum." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Your leader, in one of the recent issues of the Indianapolis Journal, headed "Mr. Blaine's Ultimatum," is a composition of so much truth and excellence, my hand to you in thanks. It is an article all Republicans will do well to read. It strikes the natl fair on the head. The brain cannot conceive nor hand write a fairer or more manly and truthful article. Justice to Mr. Blaine and a noble appeal for Indiana's candidate General Harrison. It is an article I wish every Republican paper may publish and every Republican carefully read. As a reader of the Indianapolis Journal (reesgnizing the merit, force and strength of that article that deserves the widest for it. permit me to thank you, specially, D. V. BAKER.

PORTLAND, Ind., June 7.

An Inquiry. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals In President Cleveland's message he says, "Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty." Now I have examined the tariff list critically and I can find only 982

articles that pay any duty whatever. The dif-

ference between 4,000 and 982 is 3,012. Now is

it probable that the great and good Moses that is piloting the Democratio party through the wilderness has made a mistake of over 3,000 in the number of articles subject to the tarifff Great Casar! I write for information. I live in one of the way-back districts of Indiana and desire to

know "the God's truth about this business." Will you kindly ask the News and Sentinel to explain this matter? I am afraid it is as much of a mistake as Cleveland's now famous declaration that our tariff laws "raise the price to the consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties." The world moves and with it Democratic political economy. But prav. Mr. Editor, explain to me just how many articles are subject to duty under our present laws. Is the number 4,000 or 982? D. P. BALDWIN. LOGANSPORT, June 7, 1888.

The Alleged Difficulty at Evansville.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. My attention has been called to a couple of notices in your issues of the 5th and 7th. It was my intention to let the first one pass unnoticed, but a repetition of misrepresentation of facts is too much of an imposition to be submitted to. In the first place, your correspondent, either intentionally or from hearsay, wholly falsifies the troubles and disputes that occurred on the 4th in the old National Bank of this city. Mr. Jenner was not Mr. Read. jr.'s, informant of the fact of Heilman's having previously pur-chased the land in question. Mr. Heilman nev-er had bought the land, never having offered enough money for it, and the sale of the land was made by me to Dr. John B. Weever before any dispute arose over its purchase. Mr. Read, er., never ran Mr. Jenner out of the bank with a knife, Jenner being a man to run, and never left his post of duty. Mr. Read, jr., never "fired a book at Heilman," nor did the latter "take Read by the collar and kick him into the street"-he never touched him. So much for the first article. As to the second article, Mr. Read, sr., never called at the office of H. E. Read, jr., nor at any time did he draw a knife on him; no crowd joined in any chase, nor did any such a rumor prevail as indicated in the article except in the imaginative mind of your zealous reporter. It seems to me that your columns could contain articles more commendable than the publication of such items, especially when not substantiated by the facts, and sent by unreliable and wholly irresponsible persons.

H. E. READ, JR. JIM FISK'S DEATH.

Some Revelations Just Made—The Woman in the Case Was Not Josie Mansfield.

New York Cor. Philadelphia Times. Ever since the recently and falsely rumored death at Delanco, N. J., of the notorious Josie Mansfield, the male gossips of New York, particularly those who frequent the Hoffman House, have been discussing anew the features of the tragedy of sixteen years ago. Of course no two of them are agreed as to the inner history of the famous case, and, strangely enough, none of them were right. Nor has the truth of it ever been publicly told. Any reawakening of interest in the matter is extremely repugnant to the quiet, unobstrusive and popular man whose keen business ability has made the Hoffman House and its cafe the most talked-of public resort in this country. But the recent discussion has induced him to talk frankly on the subject to a with incredulous surprise, that Josie Mans-field was in no way related to the tragedy in the Grand Central Hotel in January, 1872. For sixteen years she has been spoken of as the woman in the contest for whose favor Fisk fell. As a matter of fact, Fisk had long before his death abandoned Josie Mansfield for Montaland, the ballet dancer, and subsequently for another woman, who lived with her mother, brother and two sisters at the Grand Central Hotel, where the killing of Fisk took place. The origin of the fatal quarrel was really in an oil refinery belonging to Stokes's mother, and which Fisk was so desirous of forcing into the then embryotic Standard Oil combination that he persecuted and pursued Stokes with hired detectives of the Erie railroad until Stokes turned and shot him. It is true that Stokes and Josie Mansfield were close friends at this time, but she had ceased to have any relations with Fisk. And yet there was a woman in the

I sat in the Hoffman House restaurant at breakfast with a friend and saw her pass. Mr. Stokes eat at another table, and I saw him and my friend exchange glances and a smile as she went by the windows. Both evidently recognized her. She was portly, and had passed the middle age. Her hair was tinged with gray. She was richly yet not loudly dressed. Sh had once been a handsome woman, and had been notorious for years. I asked who she was, "I will tell you later on," was his reply, and subsequently he did so, beginning with the remark: "That was the woman in the Fisk case." Then he told me the remarkable story in detail, which has never been published to my knowledge. I suppress the present name of the woman, as it is that of a renowned officer of the army who was the hero of a remarkable engineering feat of the late war that saved to the Union cause a fleet of gun-boats. This woman was his wife. She was from Lexington, Ky., where she was known as Minnie White. At a very early age she drifted into wild life in New Orleans. She had a husband who went into the confederate service, but that did not deter her from marrying General B-, of the Union forces. After the occupation of New Orleans by Butler the force under General B- was for a long time confronted by the confederates under her first husband. She frequently passed from one camp to the other, and she so managed that a large amount of cotton was carried to New Orleans for her account. General Butler seized it. Her husband in the .Union army suddenly and mysteriously died. She was ar-rested, charged with his taking off. A court-martial, headed by Gen. James B. Steedman, of Ohio, tried her, but could not prove her guilt, and she was released. But Butler held on to the cotton. She went to Washington and appealed to President Johnson to release her contraband goods, and did not appeal in vain. But there arose a scandal and Johnson had to fight a little shy of her for a time. She had some sort of connection with the famous "French arms scandal" of the Johnson administration, and was supposed to be the woman who negotiated the sale of arms to the French government. She came to New York and for a time lived with James Fisk, jr., before he met either Mansfield, Montaland or the Morse woman. On the day of the shooting of Fisk, Edward

S. Stokes was passing the Grand Central Hotel when Mrs. General B— beckoned to him from the parior window, and he crossed the str and joined her in the public parlor. He knew nothing of the presence of friends of Fisk in the hotel, nor that he visited the place. After some conversation Mrs. B --- left by the entrance for ladies, Stokes agreeing to remain until she was fairly out of the way. As she left the hotel door Fisk's carriage drove up. She stepped into a drug store, frightened at the prospect of the two men meeting. A moment later Fisk had entered. She ran to the door to prevent a meeting. Too late! Stokes, at the head of the stairs, had fired. Fisk fell on the steps. Mrs. B—— picked up the pistel which felt from Fisk's hand and fired with it. Fisk's pistel never could be found, fed with it. Fisk's pistel never could be found,

but pending Stokes's trial the woman told him what she had done, and offered to produce the weapon and testify to the facts for \$10,000 in cash. The friend who tells me this was a friend of Stokes and one of his lawyers. and at their request he investigated the character of the woman. It was so bad that the defense did not dare to call her, even if they could have brought themselves to the point of paying for the woman's testimony. General Steedman knew her career in New Orleans and Washingon. Her cross-examination on trial would have ought out the facts in regard to Johnson, with whom Steedman was friendly, and he gave the . woman the worst character he could. Thus it happened that the woman and the pistol in the Fisk case were never produced.

MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

Aside from Mr. George Kennan's main pur-

pose of describing the penal system of Russia, his articles prove interesting from the incidental information they afford concerning Siberia, its extent, its climate, fertility, resources, etc. To most readers the statements made in regard to these matters will be surprising As for the descriptions of the prison horrors it is the light of an advanced civilization thrown upon barbar-1em, and even autocratic Russia must be forced, in time, by the contempt created by such disclosures to modify her institutions in accordance with the demands of an intelligent humanity. The installment of the Lincoln history describes the battle of Bull Run, or rather the political effect of the battle, and incidentally gives a most remarkable letter from Horace Greeley to Lincoln, written at that time. With the revelations that are made by time and history of the pressure that bore upon Lincoln, the wonder at his endurance and his greatness continues to grow. The account of his relations with Fremont also forms an interesting chapter.
Theodore Roosevelt concludes his sketches of far
Western life with a chapter on hunting, entitled
"The Ranchman's Rulle on Crag and Prairie." Professor Atwater discusses the food question in a practical way and gives scientific reasons for the eating of certain kinds of food and for the advantages of a mixed diet. Henry James concludes his story, "The Liar," with its second chapter. As a character-study this will proba-bly rank among his best work. "A Printer's Paradise" is the rather fanciful title given by Theodore de Vinne, of the antique Plantin Moretus printing house, at Antwerp, now preserved by the city as a museum. Several essays and poems, among the latter Richard Lew Dawson's "Old Settlers' Meetun," complete the

The American Magazine for June has two illustrated articles of a descriptive characterone, by Dr. William F. Hutchinson, on the Island of Barbadoes, and the other, "Ecuador and Her Cities," by William E. Curtis. Hamlin Garland, who is contributing a series of very vivid sketches of "Boy Life on the Prairie, writes in this number of experiences on the farm during that period known as "between hav and grass." Gen. O. O. Howard considers "Our Defease from an Army Stand-point." The alarmist The tell his "Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite," describes in a graphic manner the be' lessness of large cities against socialistic mobs. He urges the adoption of immediate remedies. Rev. Henry Loomis compares American and German universities to the advantage of the former. The fiction which consists of an installment of serials by Mary Agnes Tinker and two or three short stories. is good. George Edgar Montgomery writes of Dickens on the American stage and gives occasion for a production of the portrait of Charles Dickens, jr., which appears as the frontispiece. The editorial departments, which form a featare of this magazine, are well statained

In an article entitled "Slovenliness in Versemaking," in the June "Writer," Richard E. Breston offers some excellent advice to poets, the substance of which is: "Don't." A very good idea of the field and work of the Washington correspondent is given by Herbert S. Underwood, himself a well-known correspondent. "Shorthand writing and Its Advantages," are considered at length by James W. Clarke. Eugenie Didier writes of "New York as a Literary Feld." James Newton Mathews tells "One Secret of Writing Popular Poetry," and E. F. Broms discourses on the advantage of having "Something to Tell" if one would be a successful writer. The editorial departments are interesting and instructive. Altogether a surprising amount of useful information to all classes of literary workers is contained in each number of this little magazine. Published in Boston. Price \$1 per year.

The June Book Buyer celebrates the summer by appearing in a new and artistic cover. The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of Oliver Wendell Holmes. It represents him as a much handsomer and more attractive man than he is usually made to appear and may, therefore, be held to support the advance claim of the pub-lishers that the likeness is more accurate than that of any former engravings. A little essay by Edith Thomas, a biographical sketch of Holmes and a London literary letter are the special features and are followed by the usual review of the month's books. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers.

The June number of "Lend a Hand," Edward Everett Hale's "Monthly Magazine of Organized Philanthropy," contains papers on "Wealth in Common," "Education of the Blind," "Nursing as a Profession for Women," State socialism, etc. In addition there is a variety of editorial information on a variety of subjects, such troubled him for years. He is under constant few of his intimates. As a consequence, let me as profit-sharing, associated charities, the Ramatreatment by a physician, and is better than he say, although the declaration will be received bai association, the Peabody donation fund, and

A great amount of literary information is found in the Philadelphia Book News-descrip tions of all new books, their character, scope, price, etc., and miscellaneous items of interest to readers and authors. Rev. Washington Glad den offers some advice in the June issue in regard to reading for vacation time. A portrait of Edward Eggleston accompanies the number. se, 50 cents per year.

ties and Leaders of the Civil War" contains papers by General Joseph Wheeler on Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, by General Buell, General Gilbert and others on the Perryville campaigu. General James Longstreet and General McLaws write of the battle of Fredericksburg, and the same battle is discussed by a number of writers in No. 18. The Magazine of American History for June

allment No. 17 of the Century Company's

Sir Joshua Reynolds from a miniature painted by his pupil, Archibald Robertson. The Overland Monthly is becoming noticesble for the excellence of its illustrations. Some

contains as a frontispiece a striking portrait of

accompanying the article on the "Rancho Chico" are especially artistic. Brentane's Book Chat, New York, contains, in addition to notices of American publications

of the month, brief reviews of notable French Paper and Press for May (Philadelphia), contains some remarkably fine spaimens of color printing, and is itself a model trade publication.

AYER'S Pills are palatable, anfe for children and more effective than any other cathartic.

